FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

CARD.

THOS. SANDFORD, being about to locate himself at Vicksburg, Mississippi, begs leave to tender to the citizens of Fayetteville his acknowledgments for the many favors he has received at their hands, and offers his services in the collection of any business that may be entrusted to him. He expects to be at Vicksburg by the 1st of October next.

Notice.

The undersigned has taken charge of the Pole Boat Glasgow, Seawell, Lady of the Lake Packet, which he intends running between Fayetteville and Wilmington, during the low water of the Fall Season. The Boats will be kept in complete order. Every attention and exertion shall be paid to getting up goods shipped by his Boats. The published rates of Doyle O'Hanlon & Co. will be charged, when no contracts are made.

The subscriber will incur no risks for any unforeseen accident, but will make good any damages caused by neglect.

JNO. WADDILL, Jr.
Oct. 21, 1838. 44w

Proposals for Stone.

The undersigned, or in his absence Hinton James, Esq., will receive until the 15th of December next, proposals for delivering on board Steamboats, in the Cape Fear River, about seven miles below the town of Wilmington, 2,000 perches of such stone as would be considered the best quarries. The stone to be heavy and durable, and no stone to weigh less than six lbs.

At the same place, 1,100 blocks of heavy durable stone, the length of each block to be eight feet six inches, and its breadth and depth to vary from sixteen to eighteen inches.

1000 tons of heavy and durable stone, to be delivered at the wharf at Fort Caswell, 500 tons of which to be in blocks weighing not less than one ton each, and the remaining 500 to be in load of stones weighing not less than fifty pounds each.

The delivery of all the above lots of stone to commence by the first of November next.

ALEX J. SWIFT,
Capt. U. S. Engineers.
Wilmington, July 26, 1838. 4 t1S

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1838.

Warren, Adm'r of Ingood Pate, vs. Vincence Gibson. } Original Attachment — Samuel Goodwin and Nathaniel Gibson summoned as Garnishees

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Obedience Gibson, the Defendant in this case is not a resident of this County in which the Attachment was issued: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six successive weeks for the said Obedience Gibson to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to show cause why Judgment should not be entered against him otherwise the property held as aforesaid, under the aforesaid Attachment, will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, William B Cole, Clerk of our said Superior Court of Law, at Office, in Rockingham, the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1838, and in the 62d year of American Independence.

WILLIAM B. COLE, *C. S. C.*

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

Every symptom of general Debility, Debility and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Autumnal Fever in its most obstinate forms, and frequently been compelled to witness the want of success in the practice of the most eminent Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very few only have been recommended to the Public, all of which have had their advocates, and which has been by far the most popular one, is Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmount objections to the administration of Quinine, to most individuals, (when carried to a saluta effect) it produces a roaring in the ears, nauseous headach, very similar to a bilious headach, and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," which we are happy to say that its success has far exceeded our own. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in all cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per doz.

Commission and Forwarding Store.

The Subscriber having purchased Mr. Bell's interest in the concern of WILLKINGS & BELDEN, will continue the Business on his own account. He offers for sale—

5 HHDS. of MOLASSES,
35 do. SUGAR,
60 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
750 sacks of Liverpool Salt,
35 bbls. of Back-country Whiskey,
20 do. N. E. Rum

E. W. WILLKINGS.
Oct. 17, 1839. 2-2m.

COFFEE.

40 BAGS Rio COFFEE, now landing from boat Lady of the Lake. For sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
July 31, 1838 43w

New Books.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA; Calderon, by Bulwer; Victims of Gaming; The Squire, a Novel; The Mother in her family, 7th and last vol. of Lockhart's Life of Scott; Arabia Petræ, Holy Land, &c.; Lovell's U. States Speaker; Comic Almanac, &c. &c.

Just received by
E. J. HALE.
July 31, 1838.

A good Job—A new Jail for Darlington, S. C.

PROPOSALS, sealed and directed to the Subscriber, at Darlington Court House, S. C., will be received from this time to the 1st of September next, for building a JAIL at this place, at which time the Board of Commissioners will meet, open the seals, and award the Job to him who may offer proposals most advantageous to the public. The Contractor will be required to give bond with ample security, for the faithful fulfilment of his contract, upon which a Draft on the Treasurer of the Lower Division of the State will be given for a portion of the money in advance.

Reference to be made for specifications to the Subscriber.

E. W. CHARLES,
Clerk Board Com. P. B. D. D.
Darlington C. H., (S. C.) July 3. 3tt

J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business;—and hopes by expeditious Sales and prompt returns, to merit patronage.

Responsible references given.
Wilmington, June 23, 1838. 99-6m

Notice.

THE Subscriber has procured from Mr. E. L. Winslow his famous BULL, Duke of Wellington, of the best blooded short-horn Durham species. He is not yet two years old, and for size and beauty exceeds any animal of the kind ever raised in this part of the country. He needs only to be seen to be admired. Those who are desirous of improving the breed of their Cattle, or raising first rate Milch Cows, have an opportunity of doing so, by sending their Cows to my Plantation, and paying me $5 for each one they send.

A. BAILEY.
May 25, 1838 94 3m

N B.—Those persons who send their servants with Cows, are requested to charge them not to leave open any of my gates. A. B.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT. Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

15 HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
30 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,

Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead Powder, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mouse hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Spices of all kinds.

Also, on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or undoubted paper. My Stock for the Summer Trade is complete. Call and examine for yourselves.

G. J ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1838

Warren Winslow, vs. Winthrop Eaton } *Or. Attachment.*

Summoned E. L. & G. S. Hubbard, Boggan & Hammond, T. & J. M. Waddill, McCorkle & Hasty, and W. B McCorkle, as Garnishees.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Winthrop Eaton, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or Judgment will be entered up against him by default.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday of June, A. D 1838, and in the 62d year of American Independence.

JNO. McLAURIN, Jr., *Clerk.*
[1]

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by
NOTT & STARR.
February 14, 1838. 80tf.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
July 25, 1838.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

The Globe says: "The Philadelphia banks have been scourged by public opinion into a determination to resume."

Public opinion must turn about now, and *scourge* Mr. Van Buren until he follows the example of the Banks and resumes too. *Richmond Whig.*

It is stated in the Boston papers, that Mr. John Jacob Astor, with an enlightened and liberal spirit, which does him immortal honor, has made to the corporation of the city of New York a donation amounting to $350,000, for the establishment of a public library, including a lot of land, most eligibly situated, for the erection of a building for the accommodation of the institution.

POETRY.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

THE WIFE TO HER SLEEPING HUSBAND.

"The tie that binds the happy may be dear, but that which links the unfortunate is tenderness unutterable."

Four lustres, love, have pass'd away,
Since at the altar's side,
Thy nuptial promise bless'd mine ear,
And I was call'd thy bride;
Up sprung a thousand buds of hope,
To consecrate that hour,—
Alas! a thousand beauteous buds,
That never came to flower.

For thou hast been, in fortune's strife,
A thing for sorrow's aim,
Thy peerless mind and noble heart,
Thy proud unsullied name,—
But vainly serv'd to chase afar,
The ills that throng'd around,
And every dream of promis'd bliss,
A cause of grief was found.

The church yard shows its little mounds,
Where long have dwelt beneath,
Dear plants that in their vernal bloom,
Were stricken down by death:
And friends we lov'd grew cold and stern
As riches took their flight,
And all, to thee, has chang'd to gloom,
Where thou didst turn for light.

Not all, not *all*, my honour'd one,
For shining o'er thy sleep,
Affection's ray illumes thy couch,
And bids thy Mary weep;
Still may the happy boast of love,
Whose strength was never tried,—
By grief is all affection proved,
By grief is purified.

The husband slumber'd on, nor knew,
The watch that love was keeping,
But hope, with radiant promise, seem'd
To mingle in his sleeping;
For 'mid the wildering dreams that mark'd
His sad, unquiet rest,
A smile pass'd o'er the dreamer's brow,
And told that he was blest!

SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

HINTS TO MY NIECES.—No. 3.

DEAR GIRLS,—From a correct perception and faithful discharge of your duties to your creator, you will be led to form a just estimate of your relations to society. You are social beings, formed with feelings adapted to the receiving and conferring of kindness, and you cannot resist these amiable inclinations without doing injustice to yourselves and combating the designs of infinite wisdom. If you view human nature aright, you will be constrained to the interchange of mutual acts of good will. You will feel that every kind deed is an addition to the strength of the chain of human existence, while each unkind action is a separation of some one of the links of which that chain is composed, and that future efforts to reunite the several particles often prove nugatory.

The object of life is not to be pleasing and attractive in manner, with a studied design to compel admiration. You may possess attractions of person agreeable in themselves, and yet by overzealous attempts you may cause these very ornaments to render you disagreeable. Your consciousness of the possession of these charms may give rise to vain imaginings which leading to overweaning actions, your designs will be defeated. But if to the graces of person, you add the ornaments of virtuous qualities; if your conduct be governed by the suggestions of 'a meek and quiet spirit;' if your actions be the results of fixed principles of duty, discharged from a love to truth because you feel that *in* their performance you are blessed; if cheerfulness and good humor are spread over your lives, and modesty and tenderness characterize all your doings, you are not only securing admiration, but what is of greater importance, you are securing esteem and affection. Elegance of person produces momentary and evanescent emotions; loveliness of character creates impressions which are permanent and indelible. Remember that 'colors artfully spread upon canvass, may entertain the eye, but not affect the heart; and she who takes no care to add to the natural graces of her person any excellent qualities, may be allowed still to amuse as a picture, but not to triumph as a beauty.'

In your intercourse with society it is essential that there should be a modest reserve, free from the affectation of softness and by no means degenerating into insipidity. As boldness of manner calls forth expressions of dissatisfaction, so an affected sensibility is calculated to excite ridicule, if not to produce disgust. Ease of manner may be and often is the result of polished education, but there is a natural and unconstrained demeanor, which being the exposition of genuine feeling and governed by discernment, always exhibits that which is proper and becoming. Preventing an undue desire for admiration, it checks the rapid approaches of familiarity. It gains friends, for it is careful in abstaining from every thing which might pain the sensitive; it throws around a charm which has its effect not only upon the person possessing the happy gift, but carries its influence to others, and by word and action shows that to be happy and to render others so is its chief object. This is true 'female dignity and praise.'

Let your conversation be sensible, embellished with cheerfulness and good humor, but be careful while you are indulging the joyous ebullitions of feeling, you are not led by the seeming pleasure you are conferring, to trespass on the feelings or prejudices of others. Even when free from the charge of ill nature, and when accompanied with every blandishment of manner, some expression may produce unpleasant consequences; how necessary then to be prudent, lest in an unguarded season, vanity may lead you beyond the limits of discretion. To an ingenuous mind, it is a matter of regret in the least to affect the sensibilities of others, and that regret is accompanied with mortification and inward censure, that its mirth should have been caused or continued at the expense of their happiness.

If it be necessary to warn you against the results of unwary expressions in seasons of mirth, it is more essential to direct your attention to the subject of detraction. It is not possible for one to pass through life without incurring censure from others, or being infected at times with the suspicion that injury is intended by wilful misrepresentations discoloring our actions. At such moments of pardonable irritation, perhaps a revengeful spirit may arise, and while under its governance, you may utter that which will cause dissatisfaction and distress. Your excited feelings hurrying you on, you may distort the truth, and that which in other instances might be considered as the playful fancies of a lively imagination, will then be thought to be the effect of the vicious inclinations and evil intention of a bad heart. This spirit of detraction has been assigned as peculiar to your sex, but they who thus apportion the good and evil, are certainly unjust, and by their very distribution prove their want of correct observation on the subject. It is indeed true, that your feelings are most susceptible of excitement, that your apprehensions of contending interests are more quick and sudden, and by these facts, you become more liable to the charge alluded to; but as your minds are affected by the same considerations of the beauty of truth and the triumph of goodness, as they are subject to the influence of reasonable counsel and advice, you can be induced to forego the delight apparently proffered in the continuance of such a spirit, and in the reaction of feeling, to prove that your reputation is identified with the sex, and that it behooves you therefore to guard it with the instinctive care of sympathy and affection.

Adhere rigidly to truth, I had almost said, worship it in your heart, and let not its altar be desecrated by mingling strange fire with the pure and brilliant flame. Let not the solicitations of companions or the entreaties of friends divert you from a strict compliance with what is your duty. Let your decision of purpose be characterized by a courtesy of manner, sustained by a firmness which will manifest that yours is not the vacillating spirit yielding to every operation of circumstance or feeling, but that your plans are arranged with a prudent attention to the means of their accomplishment, and that the approval of your conscience outweighs all considerations of policy, of interest, or of companionship.

Cultivate a spirit of docility. Be a willing, and you will become an interested listener to the instructions of age; treasure up the lessons of experience it imparts, for they may prove of service to you in life. Age of itself is entitled to your consideration and respect, but when combined with engaging qualities of heart and mind, it presents additional claims to your esteem and veneration. There is a sensibility of neglect to which persons in years are peculiarly alive, and which is often induced by debility of body and irritability of disposition. Be careful and not only avoid every thing which may be calculated to pain or aggravate the decrepitude and infirmity of age, but let it be your pleasing duty to alleviate their cares, anticipate their wishes, and gratify their desires.

Be affable in disposition and manners, but do not let your affability decline into a complying condescension, bestowing its approbation and attention upon all alike. Be cheerful without levity, modest without affectation, frank without familiarity, reserved without haughtiness. Let your life exhibit the happy combination of virtue commanding respect by its dignity, and constraining esteem by its excellency.

If on a perusal of the above sentiments you think they will repress all generous feelings and render you the creatures of art and formality, my request is that you would *first* put in practice the maxims set forth, and then you will be enabled to judge truly of their value. And if after a trial of them, you find that they are inefficient in producing the results mentioned, you may forego all further attention to them, but if by their adoption and exercise you perceive that you are employing the right means of doing good, you must as an act of duty continue in their performance. Engaged in these duties, your face will wear 'a look of glad and innocent beauty;' your heart will expand in the fulness of genuine joy, and glow with the warmth of pure and virtuous feeling, for your conduct is founded in and governed by truth, you will feel that

"Upon your hearts there is laid a spell,
Holy and precious—then guard them well"

S.

"The Memory of the wicked shall rot."

This looks as though it is about to be fulfilled in the case of Gen. Jackson. We have been a little curious in looking over the toasts on the 4th of July, with a view to see what hold "the Hero of two wars and forty broils" still held on the affections of the Democracy. Our curiosity has been gratified, and our expectation realized. He has ceased to be the dispenser of office, and he has consequently ceased to be the idol of the rapacious band who bowed down at his footstool, and worshipped him as "the Greatest and Best." Of the many celebrations we have seen, we have observed but one toast complimentary to the General, and that was of a very equivocal character. It was after the fashion of a prayer, and ran somewhat after this sort —"May the evening of his life be as tranquil and happy as the morning was stormy and fortunate."

This silence in relation to one who has just passed from the public stage, and who enacted a part while there so deeply affecting all the interests of the country, cannot be misconstrued. It is more distinct and expressive than any language. May his fate, as avowed in the suppressed indignation and detestation of a whole people, prove a warning to all future rulers—and may they, when, like him, they forget country in self, find, like him, their most cordial abhorrers to be their neighbors and first friends.—*Richmond Whig.*

Hints to young Tradesmen, maxims for Merchants, is the title of a neat little volume, just published at Boston. It contains much good advice in relation to matters of business, which if followed will doubtless lead to wealth and respectability. The lessons which it contains should be conned with care; if so, they may be productive of much good to individuals and society. We make a few extracts:

Civility to Customers.—"Civility is cheap," says the old proverb. That perhaps is the reason why it is so little cultivated. If a man would thrive in trade, he must learn to be civil, and even polite on all occasions, and to all sorts of customers. A connection is not soon formed, and can only be secured by unwearied attention to business. The tradesman must study the whims and caprices of his customers in every particular; and if they occupy his time for hours, and in the end lay out no more than a shilling, still he must appear satisfied, and by no means out of temper.

Let it be your most anxious study to secure the good will of all with whom you have any concern; and this can by no means be done so effectually as by an affable, courteous behaviour. No rhetoric has more force than that of a mild and gentle department,—it will both win favor and maintain it after it is won—it will enforce what is right, and tend to excuse what is wrong. Many a time a smile or an obliging expression has filled a store with customers, which but for this might have almost as well remained shut. Do not be too servile to buyers. Besides being unmanly, it is not polite. Always treat them with respect, but remember the obligations of buyer and seller are mutual. Be firm in settling accounts. Never let any false notions of delicacy hinder you from pressing your just claims. Ward off all excuses with blandness, but do not relinquish your point. Customers do not think more slightly of you because you exact your proper payments.

Method and Punctuality.—Show me a man who keeps his appointments, and I will show you a man of business habits. A tradesman should never be behind his time one minute. Attention to this apparently minor consideration, has been the making of thousands of individuals. It proves a man to be active and industrious, and one who is alive to all the duties of his calling. It causes him to be well spoken of, and creates a confidence in his integrity that may be of vast service to him through life. *Method and Punctuality* re-assure friends to the man of business. Mutually dependent one on the other, neither can exist in the absence of its proper companion. Strictly adhering to these best of all "endorsers," many a slow man has distanced competitors who possessed twice his energy and twice his enterprise. Business, with a proper observance of these virtues—for they are no less—is a pleasure; an occupation but not a fatigue. In good old times they were esteemed cardinal virtues—and in good old times men stepped more firm than now, it required no tedious investigations for each man to ascertain his standing—for each knew it; and weighed its circumstances carefully against or for the undertaking of any new operation. Chance is a blind god, and quite as likely to rob as to enrich. Method may not indulge in flights, but she warrants security. In my multifarious transactions with the world, I have seen so many evils resulting from a want of *punctuality*, that I feel bound to urge its observance as a most solemn duty.

Speculation.—A volume might be written on the fatal consequences which result from speculation in the course of only a single year. A young man, with a small capital, takes a store, and stocks it with what he considers necessary. Fancying, however, that he does not do nearly so much business as his neighbors, and being unwilling to get rich in the good old fashioned way and to rise by degrees, he sets his wits to work to find out the reason. This he soon ascertains to be, as he imagines, the inferiority of the goods he has selected, and the insignificant "show" he has made. Finding his credit good, he forthwith proceeds to order the most expensive articles, and determined to eclipse his brother tradesmen, he sets them forth to the best advantage. Henceforward he becomes reckless. Having no money of his own, he is aware that he must raise sufficient to pay his bills as they become due, and *therefore* other tradesmen must suffer, and fresh goods be added to his already extensive stock. This cannot last forever—sacrifices are made to meet present exigencies, and eventually a failure takes place—an a-signment is made, under which perhaps, a dividend is declared of ten cents on the dollar!

Infamous.—A few days ago, a sum of money was stolen near Kosciusko, Mississippi. A black girl, who professed to know all about the circumstances, charged a respectable white person with being the thief. Upon her testimony the citizens seized him, tied him to a tree, and "lynched" him with extreme severity. During the operation a man named Parker stood looking on and exclaiming—"Give it to him! He has the money! He is the thief and will soon confess it!" The lynchers found, however, after nearly killing their victim, that he would confess nothing, and he was at length released, torn, bleeding, and unable to stand. A few hours afterwards suspicion began to rest upon Parker himself, who, on being tied to the same tree, roared out "*I have the money.*" The whole sum was found in his possession and that of the wench on whose false testimony the innocent man had been so horribly mutilated.

This occurrence should be a memorable lesson to all who are disposed to take the vengeance of the law into their own hands. The atrocious practice of "lynching" deserves to be stamped with the indignation of men and the wrath of God. Every actor in the bloody tragedy at Kosciuski should at once be driven forth, an exile from society and all its sympathies.—*Lou. Journal.*

A new move of some importance.—The Cincinnati Republican, for many years the leading Administration paper in this state, came out this morning decidedly against Mr. Van Buren and his measures. The Republican, for some months past, has been generally acting with the Conservatives; but with strange inconsistency, has invariably indicated a disposition to adhere to Mr. Van Buren, though the editor declared his opposition to most of the President's prominent measures.

No paper went greater lengths than the Republican, in supporting Gen. Jackson and his administration, nor did any paper labor harder to bring the "foot-step-follower" into the Presidential chair.

The editor, however, could stand the outrages committed by the President and his unscrupulous partisans no longer, and therefore, this morning, took a bold and independent stand against them, elaborately assigning his reasons for so doing. We are glad to find that he, at length, acknowledges the convictions of his heart. He ought, however, to have done so long ago.

The editor says, he has not yet made up his mind whom he will support for President.—*Cin. Whig.*

The Falls of Niagara.—A late English traveller in America, *Richard Weston*, who has published a book on this country, thus describes the falls of Niagara:

"I visited the celebrated falls of Niagara, but really could not see any thing so very imposing about them, as I had been led to believe. The great breadth takes away *from* the height; and I must say I have seen as striking an effect produced by the fall from a common mill dam at home, or in one of those that run across the Hudson to supply the canals. Poets and travellers call it sublime; and I am aware that the frothy appearance of the water, after it has fallen, gives it a rapid like appearance for a considerable distance; but we may observe this in miniature in the commotion caused by the paddle wheels of a steamboat, or in any of the falls in Britain."

APPEARANCE OF THE QUEEN AND NOBLESSE.

The following letter from the correspondent of the New York Observer gives some particulars of the two million pageant, and the personal appearance of the Young Queen, interesting as coming from a well known American pen.

LONDON, June 30th, 1838.

I was among the few, (comparatively *few*, considering the tens of thousands that were unable to obtain the privilege,) who were admitted into the Abbey. Through the politeness of our Minister, I received a ticket from the Earl Marshal the Duke of Norfolk, admitting me to the gallery in the south aisle of the nave, where I had a fine view of the whole procession as it passed into the choir, where the principal ceremonies were performed.

But the company around me was principally composed of the nobility and gentry of Great Britain.—We heard the fine music which sounded grandly among the lofty arches and through the aisles of this great building. Considering it as a scene for a painter's eye, the pageant was more gorgeous than any thing I had ever before seen. The coronation of the Pope, which I saw in Rome in 1830, was mere tinsel in comparison. The Peeresses were many of them very fine looking women, and were most richly dressed in crimson velvet and ermine, and gold and diamonds. One of them had a coronet of diamonds, a necklace of diamonds, the figures of leaves and scrolls wrought throughout the front of her crimson velvet stomacher, and the belt two inches broad, all of diamonds, and as she stood a moment before me, the sun gleamed down upon her, from one of the windows, and as she turned, the scintillations from the jewels were perfectly dazzling.

The Queen is a girl of nineteen. She is pretty, and conducted herself in a way to excite interest for her personally, that is to say, with the modesty and timidity of demeanor becoming her age. The fiction of law which makes her Queen of the British empire, and endows her with ability to govern the multifarious interests of such an empire is perfectly ridiculous, and in a political light she is the merest automaton that was ever moved by wire pullers. I send you in the Sun, which is printed in letters of gold, a very good likeness of the Queen, the best I have seen. I was very near to her, and can therefore speak from personal observation. You will receive, also, prints of the regalia as they are called, the crowns, swords, and other baubles, and also a print and description of the state coach. Think what costly things these are; the crown alone, which I saw upon the head of the Queen, cost nearly half a million of dollars, and the coach cost over 35,000 dollars; and all this cost, which is but a mite in the great amount of government expences, is to keep up a system of deception, a remnant of Paganism and Popery, which enslaves the multitude, chaining them by splendid chains to the feet of the few. The whole system is an unnatural one, and must, sooner or later, yield to a more rational system like ours.

R—— purchased a ticket for one of the seats near the Abbey, a very good place to see the outside procession. It cost him 30s. sterling, but there were some who gave 25 and even 30 guineas to obtain a seat in the Abbey; mine cost me nothing but the procuring of a new dress. I rose at 4 o'clock on the morning of the coronation, and went to Westminster Abbey soon after 5. I found at that early hour nearly all the seats filled with the variegated and splendid company. We here waited until 11 o'clock before the Queen arrived, but there was a constant succession of novelties, which prevented the time from appearing long. The peers, with their long robes of crimson velvet, trimmed with ermine, and each with his coronet in his hand, were constantly arriving, and were escorted by the gentlemen-at-arms and heralds, up the nave of the Abbey into the choir; and with the Peers were often the Peeresses and their daughters, with long trains of crimson velvet or silk, three or four yards in length, trailing behind them, or sometimes borne up by a page.

The train of the Queen was at least 4 yards in length, and upborne by 8 noble ladies, about her own age, some of them very beautiful, particularly Lady Paget.

Parliamentary Recollections.—When Lord Londonderry was in his ordinary mood, he was very tiresome, so slow and heavy, his sentences only half formed, his matter so confined: like what is said of the French army in the Moscow retreat, when horse, foot, and carriages of all sorts were huddled together, helter-skelter; yet, when he was thoroughly warmed and excited, he was often very fine, very statesmanlike, and seemed to rise quite into another man. The general impression of Sheridan was, that he came to the house with his flashes prepared and ready to let off. He avoided encountering Pitt in unforeseen debating, but when forced to it usually came off well. Fox was often truly wonderful. He would begin at full tear, and roll on for hours together, without tiring himself or us. Pitt talked a great deal among his friends. Fox, in general society, was quiet and unassuming. Sheridan was a jolly companion, and told good stories, but has been overrated as a wit by Moore. Fox was truly amiable in private life, and great allowance ought to be made for him; his father was a profligate politician, and allowed him as much money to gamble with as he wished.—*Wilberforce.*

March of Intellect.—A gentleman the other day visiting a school at Edinburgh, had a book put into his hand for the purpose of examining a class. The word "inheritance" occurring in the verse, the querist interrogated the youngster as follows: "What is inheritance?" A. "Patrimony." "What is patrimony?" A. "Something left by a father." "What would you call it if left by a mother?" A. "Matrimony."

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

STATE INTERESTS—SOMETHING WORTHY OF DELIBERATION.

The subject of our last editorial is too important to be so briefly dismissed. We were attempting to explain some of the losses and embarrassments which our beloved State suffers from the pernicious and unpatriotic habit of selling our produce abroad, and shipping it through the ports of the neighboring States.

We may illustrate the matter by replying to a question which has been asked: "If I take my produce to a market in South Carolina or Virginia, and bring the proceeds home, how does my own State suffer, more than if I shipped it through her own ports to a northern market?" We answer, that she suffers, as before said, the difference of exchange. Nine tenths of our mercantile purchases are made in New York, and that proportion of our debt is due to her. She will not receive at par the currencies we receive from South Carolina or Virginia, because they, no more than ourselves, are importing States, but effect most of their purchases in New York; and exchange is as much against them as against ourselves. Thus it is apparent, that prices being the same, we lose the difference of exchange. But where our produce is sold, there we feel under some obligation to trade, and there our purchases of merchandise are apt to be made. Is not the position established, by the section of our State which trades with Virginia? But neither Virginia nor South Carolina import directly, but like ourselves, make their mercantile purchases from the northern and eastern cities. We are then purchasing at second or third hands, and paying them profits, which might as easily have been saved, by selling and buying at home. The profits paid to them is so much abstracted from the pockets of our merchants, to say nothing of their loss of commissions for sales or shipment, of storage, wharfage, and the many minor incidental expenditures, which contribute to the building up of important cities.

If there were any sound reasons for this preference of other seaports over ours, however much we might regret, we should have no right to complain. But the tonnage of our port exceeds that of Norfolk, and is greater than the tonnage of Richmond and Petersburg combined. The Cape Fear Bar admits vessels drawing fourteen feet water, and our river brings twelve feet to our wharves, without hinderance or difficulty. This is surely sufficient for all the commercial uses of the State. But if more be required, the New Inlet Bar, which is nearer the town by ten miles, is believed to be a bed of limestone, and capable of being deepened to any extent, at an expense not exceeding $30.000. Our River, under the present skilful and judicious operations of the Federal Government, is undergoing steady improvement, and if those be continued, no doubt is entertained that it may be deepened to the best capacities of our Bar. The causes of our being overlooked and neglected by our own citizens are not then to be found here;—neither in the defects of our navigation, nor in our want of tonnage. We believe that mere personal convenience, and contiguity to other markets produce the effect. How is it to be remedied? The answer at once presents itself Discard all local prejudices—forget the miserable, paltry jealousies which weaken and divide our community—relinquish forever the petty objects which engross our attention, and occupy our time, and direct our energies to the Internal improvement of the State. Do this:—Connect our great interior, so rich in vegetable and mineral wealth, by railways, with our seaboard—bring the hardy yeomanry of the West into contact and intercourse with their eastern brethren—teach them the facilities we enjoy for ridding them of their surplus products, and our word for it, our State stands erect, proud in her resources, and every shoulder at the wheel of her improvement.

We rejoice for her honor, as well as for her interest, that this result is in the way of certain and speedy accomplishment. The completion of the Railroad from Wilmington to Weldon will form a new era in our annals. It will become the great base of future operations, the line of intersection for new roads, by which alone the travel at least of the State can find an outlet, and most of its superfluities and wealth. One successful enterprise leads to another. Our people are too intelligent, too calculating and wise, to see their interest, and not to grasp it—to find their advantages unimproved, or their products wasting on their hands, for want of markets, and not to join us by lateral intersecting roads. They will thus find half their work finished to their hands, and a short and ready outlet to a variety of markets.

Then speed the good work—bring the extremes of our noble State together—the people of every section into intercourse and acquaintance—place her upon the proud eminence for which nature destined her, and our posterity will rise up and call us blessed.

The Editor of the Boston Atlas has a letter from an officer in the frigate U. States, dated Trieste, May 8th, which states that the Austrian government were getting a frigate ready for sea to bring an Arch Duke of Austria to this country. The officers of the United States had been treated with the greatest attention at Trieste. The United States was to sail for Corfu in a few days, and afterwards to Smyrna.

New York Express.

Reading.—Give a man this taste, and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making him a happy man. You place him in contact with the best society in every period of history. You make him a denizen of all nations—a contemporary of all ages.—*Sir J. Heschell.*

Plain Talk.—The last Lynchburg Virginian thus speaks of those who can believe Mr. Clay an Abolitionist; "He is a fool who believes it, and he is much worse than a fool who asserts without believing it."

In the window of a shop in a country town is a jar labelled "The Tailor's Delight." A knight of the Thimble, anxious to know of what the contents consisted, on enquiry found it to be pickled cabbage!

Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30, 4 P. M.

Sales of United States Bank Bonds.—I hasten to communicate to you the particulars of an important money transaction that has this day transpired in our city. The Bank of the United States has, through the medium of Mr. McAllister, the broker, taken all the bonds which that institution had given to the government and which were advertised for sale. Of course, she takes them at par—(less the interest,) but she pays them at different points of the Union agreed on by the "high contracting parties."

There can be no doubt, that the Government has made for itself a better bargain out of the Bank, than it could have made, all things considered, out of any individual or Company at home or abroad. It is certainly not less obvious that the bank, in securing to herself these bonds, makes at least a regular interest on the investment, and has the immense advantage resulting from the right to pay the amount in certain parts of the Union, where it can easily place funds to a manifest advantage.

But this is not all. The public will derive an immediate and important advantage from the right and power conferred to draw from certain distant points upon the U. S. Bank. On the whole we may rejoice at this arrangement as one of the most salutary that has been made for many years.

The Globe of Tuesday night states that the Secretary of the Treasury has accepted the offer made by the Bank of the U. States, through its agent for the purchase of the bond of two millions of the Bank's, which falls due in September 1839. The purchase was made at par. The Globe further says that a similar offer was made for the bond payable in 1840, but the sale has been deferred for the present; one reason for which, we understand, is the uncertainty now whether the money will be required during the present year.

To show how far party zeal may outstrip discretion, we copy the subjoined article from the Albany Argus of Monday. At the very moment that the editor of the Argus was putting these charges to paper, the Bank was stepping in to save the government from insolvency and offering to take the bonds at par, which offer was accepted! An admirable way to depreciate its own paper!

Dishonorable Conduct of an Irredeemable Banker.—Mr. Biddle, it will be recollected, recently purchased the stock of the Bank held by the United States government, at a *credit*, giving for it the bonds of the new Philadelphia bank, bearing an interest of six per cent. The proceeds of the sales of these bonds, it is well known, are relied upon, in part, for the ordinary support of government during the year. Mr. Biddle, however, is deliberately engaged in an effort *to depreciate his own paper*, and by throwing it below par to prevent the government from availing itself of this means of obtaining money for the Treasury, the act prohibiting a sale at less than their par value The Biddle whigs—the Bank federalists—unite in this most unjustifiable effort.—*Albany Argus.*

The Philadelphia American Sentinel (an Administration paper) takes the following sensible view of the late "business transaction" between the Treasury Department and the Bank of the United States, in the matter of the Bank Bond:

"This transaction is important in a double sense; first, as calculated to produce a beneficial influence on business generally, in which the domestic exchanges will participate, as the money, we understand, is to be furnished by the bank in different places; and secondly, as giving some earnest of a better state of feeling between the Government and the bank, a thing which business men cannot fail to desire."

Economy of the Administration.—We have been furnished by an intelligent and accurate friend with the annexed statement of the original cost of two vessels lately sold by the Government and the sum received for them by the Government.

Schooner Active, original cost,	$8000
Alterations,	9000
	$17,000
Sold at New York for	4,500
Loss to the Government,	$12,500
Schooner Pilot cost	$30,000
8 Water Tanks,	960
One Yawl,	600
	$31,560
Sold at Baltimore, July 31, for	3618
Loss,	$27,942
Add loss by the Active,	12,500
And the Government loses by these two vessels,	$40,442

Although all the Departments of the Government have been conducted with a reckless and contemptuous disregard of economy, we have seen no other instances of wasteful extravagance equal to these.

Baltimore Chronicle.

The Hon. A. D. W. Bruyn, one of the members of Congress from New York, and who has been sick for some months, died at Ithaca, Tompkins county, a few days after he reached home. He was one of the representatives from the 22d district, and, as an election will have to be held to supply his place, it is a matter of some interest to learn how the district stands now. At the election last fall the vote stood.

	W.	V. B.
Courtland County,	1941	1490
Tompkins,	2960	2658
Tioga,	1287	1292
Chemung,	973	1668
	7161	7108

A small Whig majority,—but which we hope will be maintained at the coming election. Mr. Bruyn, it will be remembered, did not vote on the sub-treasury. He had left Washington, in consequence of sickness, some weeks before the final vote was taken.

Baltimore Chronicle.

We learn that Mr. Van Buren reached Mr. Rives' on Friday last, and tarried with him until Monday, eating his bacon and peas. On that day, they both dined with Mr. Randolph, and on the next, before cock-crow, the "sweet little fellow" departed for the Springs.

The Northern paper, which ascribed "Mr. V. B's." visit to Virginia to intriguing purposes, was probably not far from right. He is come on to dupe Mr. Rives, as he did some two years since, soon after the nomination of Col. Johnson by the Rucker Convention. We shall see whether like success will attend his present visitation.

Richmond Whig.

Mr. Clay in Tennessee.—Nothing can be more certain than that the popularity of Mr. Clay, in the West and South West, is increasing with the most astonishing strides. A proof of this lately occurred in Tennessee, which is worth a special notice.

A meeting of the "*original friends of Judge White, opposed to Mr. Clay,*" was called at Shelbyville, Bedford county, with a view of obtaining an expression of opinion hostile to the latter gentleman. The resolutions were all cut and dry, the chairman appointed, and two Van Buren orators addressed the meeting for four weary hours. The question was about to be taken, when Gen. Dan'l L. Barringer, a distinguished and sterling Whig—formerly a member of Congress from North Carolina, arose and respectfully directed the attention of the people to the nature of the movement which they were called upon to make. He briefly explained the motives of the originators of the meeting—exposed their inconsistency and made mince meat of their resolutions. Loud huzzas rang through the house as this veteran in the Whig cause proceeded in his remarks, and ere he had become warmed with the subject, the people gathered around him with the most enthusiastic interest. The Nashville Whig states that his defence of Mr. Clay was brilliant and triumphant. He began with the earliest dawn of that great statesman's political career, and carried his hearers through every scene of his proud but eventful history—the whole sketch gloriously contrasting with the infamous charges contained in the resolutions that had just been offered to the meeting. The General then turned upon the character of the President, Mr. Van Buren, with whose political history, nanagement and chicanery no man is probably better acquainted. He contrasted the character and conduct of the Kinderhooker with the open and manly course of Mr. Clay, and demanded to know which of the two had the strongest claims upon the people of Tennessee. He reminded the assembly of the windings and turnings of Mr. Van Buren on the Tariff question—of his vote for the bill of abominations of 1828, and asked the Anti-Tariff Whigs present, what preference they could accord to him over Mr. Clay.

The warm applause with which the remarks of Gen. B. were received, stung the Loco Focos to madness. The chairman abruptly abandoned his post, the leaders of the meeting called upon their followers to secede, and lo! about fifteen persons left the meeting, leaving behind them by far the largest portion. The people insisted that Gen. B. should proceed, which he did with the most triumphant success. At the close of his speech he demanded whether they would "stick to the Whig cause and HENRY CLAY." Every voice responded aye! aye! The noes were then called for but not a tongue responded. Mr. Clay's strength and popularity far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of his friends.

ASSAULT UPON THE NAVY.

The two last numbers of the Official Government paper contain an outrageous though deliberate and cold-blooded attack upon the Officers of the Navy of the United States. They are charged, for instance, with "a total want of that *esprit du corps*, without which there can be nothing high and ennobling in the profession of arms;" with "a mean and pitiful jealousy, equally degrading to the man and to the profession, *pervading all classes of officers;*" with a disposition, "in too many" of the young officers, "to skulk from service;" with the "absence of all spirit;" with "a sordid spirit—an itching, grasping, monopolizing spirit," &c.

It is impossible to repress one's indignation at this venomous assault upon a body of men, than whom, as a class, none can be more entitled to their country's respect and affection than the officers of our Navy. Is no man's reputation to shield him from the libels of the Government press? Is no elevation of character to be safe from the malignity of this organ of the Executive? Are honor, chivalry, faithful service, private worth, to afford no protection to the gallant officers of our Navy, but their feelings must be lacerated, and their reputation hacked and hewed with the butcher's knife of this calumniator "by authority?" Will not the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy, with the instinct of well-bred gentlemen, disclaim and disown this wholesale slander of a gallant corps, whose situation peculiarly entitles them to have their feelings respected, at least by those who stand to them in the relation of official superiors? Surely they will. They owe it to their own characters to do so.

National Intelligencer.

Gen. Harrison.—We are gratified to learn from the Louisville Journal that Gen. Harrison, in his speech at the celebration of the Fourth of July at Massillon, Ohio, fully declared his determination to abide the decision of the National Convention which is to assemble at Harrisburg in 1839. He accompanied this declaration with high and appropriate compliments to the tried patriotism and transcendant talents of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.

Prentice has received a copy of the work entitled "Living without means," which he intends presenting to the General Government.

From the Saratoga Sentinel of Tuesday.

Maj. Gen. Macomb, commander-in-chief of the U. S. army, arrived in this village on Saturday from the north, and leaves to day for the Niagara frontier. We are happy to learn from him that the disturbances on the northern line have entirely subsided; and though a feeling very naturally exists among a great proportion of our citizens favorable to the cause of freedom abroad as well as at home, a respect for our laws and a desire to avoid any infraction of the amicable relations existing between our own and the British government, will prevent any interference in the internal relations of the Canadas.

The presence of Gen. M. within a district of country where his services were so distinguished and important during the last war undoubtedly produced a very salutary influence; and we have no doubt a similar effect will result from his visitation to the western frontier.

There never was, perhaps, a more remarkable work of imagination, as applicable to the existing state of things, than Mr. Benton's report to the Senate upon Executive patronage, during the Administration of President Adams. Nothing was ever less justifiable than the combination to put down that Administration, unless, perhaps, the mere pretences upon which it was based. Among these, the abuse of Executive patronage was most insisted upon, when it is impossible to conceive of any Administration making less use of the patronage of the Executive for its own benefit, or more magnanimously disdaining to exert its legitimate powers to protect itself. The Senate Report, to which we have referred, assumed directly the reverse of this, and argued accordingly. We have lived to see one Administration of eight years completed, and another one in its second year, which undeniably have acted upon the principles then imputed to Mr. Adams's Administration. Remembering and comparing these facts, it is impossible for any one now to read such documents as Mr. Benton's report, without being struck with its forcible application to the state of things which has existed during the last nine years. Witness the following extract from that report, which has caught our eye in one of our exchange papers:

"The power of patronage, unless checked by the vigorous interposition of Congress, must go on increasing, until Federal influence, in many parts of this confederation, will predominate in elections as completely as British influence predominates in the elections of Scotland and Ireland, in rotten borough towns, and in the great naval stations of Portsmouth and Plymouth. The King of England is the fountain of honor; the President of the United States is the source of patronage. He presides over the entire system of Federal appointments, jobs, and contracts; he has 'power over the support' of the individuals who administer the system. He makes and unmakes them. He chooses from the circle of his friends and supporters, and *may* dismiss them, and, upon all the principles of human action, will dismiss them as often as they disappoint his expectations. His spirit will animate their actions in all the elections to State and Federal offices. There may be exceptions, but the truth of a general rule is proved by the exception. The intended check and control of the Senate without new constitutional or statutory provisions will cease to operate. Patronage will penetrate this body, subdue its capacity of resistance, chain it to the car of power, and enable the President to rule as easily, and much more surely, with than without the nominal check of the Senate! What is this but the Government of *one man*? And what is the Government of *one man* but a MONARCHY?"

MOBILE, JULY 31.

Most Daring Assassination.—This morning, about half past three o'clock, a most atrocious murder was committed at the market house, on the body of Edgar Roulliett, a native of Philadelphia, but for the last few years a resident of Havana.—The deed was committed within the view of several of the market women, who were then assembling, but the murderers were not distinguished—strong suspicions however rest upon three individuals with whom the deceased was seen in conversation, and two of whom are arrested. An enquiry by the proper authorities is now in progress. Independent of considerations of humanity, we always deeply deplore a transaction of this nature in our city, as tending to create abroad an erroneous impression of the character of our community—for it is our sincere opinion, there is none in the country made up of such a heterogenious mass as ours, where more quiet and order prevails—the notion is prevalent, and we have frequently heard it repeated, that human life is held cheap among us—we scout the idea, and venture the assertion, that man walks no where more free from personal apprehensions than among us. We are now in the midst of a most heated and violent political contest, in which brother is engaged against brother, old and long confirmed friendships broken up—but we hear of no broils, no outrages in the streets; warm and animated discussions are held at every corner, but who sees the hand of man raised against man? We trust that our city Police will be vigilant and untiring in the pursuit of the perpetrators of this guilty deed.—*Chronicle.*

The following resolution was offered at the annual abolition convention assembled in Philadelphia, by a woman named Sarah M. Grimke, which shows the utter depravity of this species of fanatics—

"*Resolved*, That prejudice against color is the very spirit of slavery, sinful in those who indulge it; and is the fire which is consuming the happiness and energies of the free people of color.

That it is therefore the duty of the abolitionists to identify themselves with the oppressed Americans, by sitting with them in places of worship, by appearing with them in our streets, by giving them our countenance in steamboats and stages, by visiting them at their homes, and encouraging them to visit us, receiving them as we do our white fellow citizens."

The above resolution was passed, but not unanimously. A number voted in the negative, believing, to use the Liberator's own words, that a resolution couched in such phraseology, might by being misapprehended, injure the abolition cause.

Want of Employment.—There are a great many persons now in our city, out of employment—mechanics, laborers, clerks, &c. &c. Many of them, confident of doing well next fall and winter, are anxious merely to occupy their time and pay expenses during the summer. The phrase "salary is no object," though sometimes alluded to with a sneer, is in truth often used with great propriety—for we know many worthy young men, of capacity, intelligence and industrious habits, who have been so long doing nothing, or filling mere temporary situations, that idleness has become to them an intolerable burthen. All they ask is employment till the dawning of better times in the fall.

If those at the North who are always so ready to flock to this place under the belief that it is a perfect El Dorado, can profit in any way by these remarks of ours, it would be well for them to do so. We do not wish to be misunderstood in making this suggestion. We by no means object to the tide of emigration that is rolling in upon us. We rejoice to see the enterprise which is continually building up this city and adding to its wealth and greatness; but still it is a source of grief that there are hundreds every season, who, from short-sighted views, or from an ignorance of the real state of affairs in this quarter, effect nothing by coming to the South except their own impoverishment. Far better were it for young men in moderate circumstances who are doing well at the North, "to let well enough alone," than to emigrate under the vague impression that they can do better in places which they have never yet tried.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A HUNGRY JURY;

OR, THE DOUBTFUL CASE OF DAVID DUBIOUS.

Rogues must hang, that jurymen may dine.—*Pope.*

The Public have doubtless heard of the fate of poor David Dubois, whose case was decided by a hungry jury. But it may not be uninteresting to some of our readers to state a few of the particular circumstances attending that decision.

It was a case of life and death, but one doubtful and difficult to decide. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and, in many respects, contradictory. The prisoner, unfortunately, bore a very bad character; and many people did not hesitate to say, that, if he had not committed murder, he was none too good to do it. But what made his condition still more unfortunate, was the condition of the stomachs of the jury. They had been kept out all night, and it was now near the hour of dining!

Consider, then, the perilous condition of the poor prisoner, his life depending on such untoward circumstances—presumptive evidence, a doubtful character, a hungry jury. He might have got over the two first, but woe to him whose life depends on the last. A comfortable filled stomach is one of the best guaranties for acts of justice, kindness, and charity. Trust a hungry jury with one's life! Never! Hunger renders a man savage, and he who has a stomach to let, has seldom any bowels of compassion.

In the case of David Dubious, seven of the jury were for hanging, and five for acquittal. Thus they had continued for some time, without any prospect of ever thinking alike. Both sides were conscientious, both felt bound in honesty and by their oath to adhere to what they conceived to be the true state of the case. Said those in favor of hanging—

"The man is very evidently guilty, and we could answer neither to God nor our country should we consent to his acquittal."

While those on the other side said—"We have serious doubts of his guilt, the evidence is entirely circumstantial, and exceedingly contradictory, and we could not answer it either to God or our consciences to take the poor fellow's life."

"Gentlemen," said the constable for the fifteenth time, "have you agreed upon your verdict?"

"No," said the foreman, "and, what is worse, we are not likely to agree, wherefore we beg once more that you will conduct us into court."

"There's no use in it," said he of the tall staff, "the judge will send you back."

"At all events," said one of the jury, "let us have something to eat, and not keep us shut up here starving."

"The more you starve, the sooner you will be likely to agree," returned the constable. "Besides, you know it is strictly against the law to allow you any thing to eat until your verdict is made up."

The jury again took up the subject, and endeavored with all their might to agree; but with no better result than before. The case was a stubborn one, and would not yield to the unanimous desire for agreement.

The jury were at length permitted to return into court, where, on stating to the judge that it was utterly impossible for them to make up a verdict, his honor gave them a very severe reprimand for their inability to think alike, and peremptorily sent them out again, declaring, with an awful shake of his wig, that they should neither eat nor drink until the case of the prisoner was decided.

"Alas!" said one, "we must either agree on a verdict or agree to starve."

"The latter we can never agree to," said another; "self-preservation is the first law of Nature What time of day is it, neighbor?"

"It wants half an hour to dinner time."

"Only half an hour. We have but little time to spare. We must agree before dinner time by some means or other. It's almost twenty-four hours since we have eaten a morsel, and to miss another meal would be absolute suicide."

"Heigho! that's a fact," said another, "and suicide is an unpardonable sin. If a man commits murder, he may have time to repent; but if he commits suicide, he must go to purgatory at once, without benefit of clergy."

Those who are in favor of hanging are usually more fixed in their opinions than those on the other side—thus exactly reversing the only charitable maxim of criminal jurisprudence, viz: that "it is better twenty guilty persons escape than that one innocent one should suffer." This was most unfortunately true in the case of poor David Dubious.

"It would be a thousand pities," said one of his friends, "to hang an innocent man."

"That is very true," replied one of the opposite side; "but then you know it is better that twenty innocent persons should be hung than one guilty one should escape; so the maxim says."

"Why, as to the maxim," said Jonathan Standout, "there may be something in that. But still I have been hitherto in favor of the acquittal of poor David, because I had my doubts about his being guilty. Howsomever, all manner of doubts must yield to circumstances. So far as I can see, the evidence is by no means clear as to the fellow's guilt. But then, on the other hand, who is he, that twelve respectable men should starve for his life? A fellow, at best, of doubtful reputation; a man who, if he is not guilty of this, or some other murder, may very well be spared from the world."

"There is much truth in what you say," said Ichabod Avery; "but then consider! how shall we answer to God and our consciences for the verdict?"

"True," said Joseph Judgment, "there's the rub. I acknowledge the prisoner to be of little or no value to the community, and as likely to be guilty of murder as the best of us. But then we are bound to decide according to evidence."

"And what," said Obadiah Lankley, "is to become of our stomachs in the mean time? I'm as conscientious as any other man, I don't care who he is; and I think I've proved it well, too, in standing out as long as I have. But all things must yield to circumstances, as neighbor Standout says, and self-preservation is the first law of Nature, as another gentleman observed; wherefore, for one, I'm for having some dinner."

"And I too," said Christopher Comeabout. "I pity the poor wretch of a prisoner, and you all know I have fought hard for his acquittal. But to go the length of starving on his account, I could'nt possibly think of it."

"But have you no mercy, no bowels of compassion?" said Ichabod Avery.

"Bowels of compassion!" exclaimed Obadiah Lankley, pressing his hands sadly upon the gastric region—"how can a man have bowels of compassion when there isn't a morsel of any thing in his stomach? The idea is preposterous."

"You are exactly of my mind," said Jonathan Standout. "Charity begins at home, and it is our bounden duty to take care of ourselves, whatever may become of other people. For my part, the evidence of David's guilt begins to look much clearer than it did a short time ago. At any rate, considering all things, I think we can't do better than to hang him."

"I can't agree with you there," said Joseph Judgment; "I musts till adhere to the poor fellow, though I am starving. I can't get over my oath, my conscience, and all that."

"Your conscience!" exclaimed Christopher Comeabout; "what sort of a conscience, which prefers the life of a poor wretch of ... ful reputation, to the comforts of a ... which no one among us is disposed to ... to the prisoner, I'd stick to him till ... if I wasn't so infernal hungry ... bound to commit murder on my ... Wherefore, gentlemen, much as I regret ... ing of any innocent man's life, I must ... agree to a verdict of guilty."

"Well, well," said Joseph Judgment, ... at his watch—"it's a hard case—a ... case. It wants but a quarter of an hour ... time—and our landlord informed me ... cook those fine canvass backs. The ... far as I can understand the evidence ... to be innocent as guilty: I don't know ... think, indeed. One thing is certain, ... must have some dinner—I can't think ... —my conscience won't let me. Gentlemen, ... agree to any thing that's reasonable."

"I'm very glad, sir," said one of the ... seven who were in favor of hanging—"I'm ... glad you have finally concluded to listen ... We are all agreed now except one ... he'll come over in time to dine. What ... friend Avery? shall we hang the prisoner ... to dinner, or no?

"Why, indeed, gentlemen, I don't like ... to say. I see no satisfactory proof of ... being guilty. It's a hard case, a confused ... case. Our dinner must nearly be ... something ought to be determined on ... gentlemen, I think you had better agree ... him."

"Oh, we can't do that, positively," ... of the original seven. "A majority ... been in favor of hanging from the ... all the others have come over except ... against one."

"It wants but ten minutes of the dinner ... said Obadiah Lankley.

"Only ten minutes!" exclaimed Ichabod ... done gentlemen, I've done. Oh my ... Let the man be hung."

"We are all agreed then," said the ... And a verdict of GUILTY was returned ... for DINNER.

Children and Apologies.—The Sun has an excellent chapter on ... matters and things pertaining to ... life, from which we extract the following:

"By the way—of children. These ... sophisticated rogues are sad martyrs ... the slightest variation be made in ... a visitor, and the little rascals are sure to ... it. 'Oh, ma! what makes you put ... plates—or, what is in that pretty bottle ... me a glass of wine; you said I should ... when Mr. A was here.' They ... hypocrite. They have not learned the ... the world, and will, in spite of all ... cat out of the bag. Oh, in our heart of ... Bulwer says, how often have we been ... to see them thus shame their parents.

"A very common way of betraying ... economy is the thrusting ten thousand ... down the throat of a guest with his dinner ... thing is poor, and that is bad—this ... and that overdone—this too fresh, and ... stale. The poor guest is on thorns ... whole sitting, and compelled to ... vocabulary of commendations, in order ... his hostess that he is perfectly satisfied ... value your good digestion, nevertheless ... they flank every dish with apologies, and ... to persuade you that the food provided ... family is not fit for pigs to eat."

Feeding Infants.—A young lady ... whom we are acquainted gave birth ... to her first child. The little one was ... a fortnight old when we asked a lady ... and the young mother were, "How ... ther is doing well" she answered, "but ... child is very cross; and indeed it ... be wondered at, for they are all so ... they seem hardly to know what ... about. The mother feeds it, and the ... sister feeds it, and then the grandma ... feeds it, and then the nurse feeds it, ... thus they make the child ill." (In fact ... was right. We should like to know ... the young lady the stomach of a ... infant now in our museum. It would ... hold more than three table spoonfuls, ... yet they were trying to cram food ... little innocent's throat by teaspoonfuls.

Tight Lacing.—A lady of high ... (Mrs. L. H. SIGOURNEY) writes as follows:—"Habits of tight lacing ... more dangerous, because no one ... knowledge them. Those even that ... the light and shelter themselves ... fuges are ever the most difficult to ... A great part of that energy which ... tend to reform, is wasted in ... to find their hiding places Ill ... lady been known to acknowledge ... was destroying herself; that she ... *uncomfortable* from tight lacing? ... *suppressed sigh*, the *suffused* ... the CONSTRAINED MOVEMENT, ... *the lips deny.* Pulmonary and ... eases, lunacy and the grave, ... rest."

HOW TO RUIN A SON.

1. Let him have his own way.
2. Allow him free use of money.
3. Suffer him to rove where he ... on the Sabbath.
4. Give him full access to his ... companions.
5. Call him to no account for ... ings.
6. Furnish him with no stated ... ment.

Pursue either of these ways and ... experience a most marvellous ... or will have to mourn over a ... ruined child! Thousands have ... the sad result, and have gone ... the grave.—*Philad. Observer.*

Life Preserving Vest.—A new ... life preserver, in the shape of an ... waistcoat, has been invented at ... Con. It is made like any common ... with the exception that the breast and ... tion of the back are lined with India ... which can be inflated by the breath in ... moments, and as well in the water as ... it. It is not intended that these ... put on only when immediate danger ... ens, but worn at all times when ... on the water, as the India rubber, when ... inflated, does not injure the appearance.

Test of Integrity.—CONSTANTINE, ... he was chosen Emperor, found several ... tians in office, and issued an edict ... them to renounce their faith or ... places. Most of them gave up their ... to preserve their conscience, but ... them cringed and renounced Christ. ... When the Emperor had thus made ... of their dispositions and characters, ... moved all who had thus basely compli... his supposed wishes, and retained the ... saying "that those who desert or betray ... Divine Master would desert him, and ... not not worthy of his confidence."

FLORIDA WAR.

We have just received the subjoined letter from a meritorious young Officer, now stationed at Fort Heilman, East Florida, which contains later intelligence from the seat of war than any we have seen. The writer is a North Carolinian, and sketches with a graphic pen the hardships and difficulties which those undergo, who are engaged in the "inglorious war:" – *Raleigh Register.*

"FORT HEILMAN, E. F., July 15, 1838.

"You will see that I have advanced rapidly in life, and it seems to me that every thing has assumed a prosperous hue since I have been in the regular line. Yet, I must say, that he who enters the service with the belief that there is not much hard to perform, becomes wofully mistaken when he enters upon his labors. We have had a severe time of it, wading in Morasses and Swamps, and encountering difficulties, and enduring without a murmur, hardships of which no one can conceive unless at a distance. Our march from Fort Mellon to the southern portion of Florida, was marked with much suffering and fatigue to Officers and men, and a great destruction of the finest horses that I have ever seen. Our Regiment suffered a great loss, one that I fear will not be made good for some time; nearly the whole is now mounted, upon indifferent horses. We have all the marching to do at this season of the year, as it is unsafe for foot troops.

"I assure you, that this war is far from being at an end. The Micksaukies have now about 500 guns, and they can remain here until they deem proper to surrender. To say that we can perish for want, is nonsense, as the whole country is filled with fine beef, the woods abound with deer and turkies, and the streams and ponds have an abundance of fish. The enemy can elude us, at any moment, when we are in pursuit, in the dense hammocks which afford a safe shelter to them. In these hammocks, no troops can operate; but the few have small beaten trails, with which they are familiarly acquainted, and can pass out of our reach. I often see it asked in many prints, why the troops not surround the Hammock? I can only say, that the hammocks are sometimes 20 miles long and 10 broad. There is another great advantage to the enemy; they can always fight from their own position, and they are warriors enough not to take any position which can be surrounded before they are warned by their sentinels that they have always thrown out from their camps, and you are always in ignorance of the enemy's being near, until you hear the report of the rifle, and then the savage yell.

"You have no conception of the manner of our living in the field; we scarcely have transportation enough to carry the Pork, Bread and Coffee, which compose our bill of fare, and the blanket which shields us from the storm. Yet, amidst all this our troops, often barefooted and their pantaloons cut off as high as the knee with the saw of a razor, press forward in the defence of their country, and in checking the depredations of the enemy upon the inhabitants of this region, whose tongues teem with abuse upon the army now serving in the Territory. The Officers are alienated from their kindred and friends, and compelled to remain in this inglorious war, defending a domain which can never be densely populated, and protecting some of its inhabitants who would suffer death in comparison with the savage."

THE DARIEN TELEGRAPH EXTRA, OF JULY 31 *Indians near Home.*—We have received the following letter from our obliging correspondent, the editor of the Brunswick Advertiser:—

DEAR SIR—I have just learned from an authentic source, of the murder of two families, in Ware county, by the Indians. Mr. Wilde and family were murdered on the 17th inst. and Mr. John Davis and family on the 24th, not more than twenty miles from Waynesville.

Mr. Davis is, I believe, well known, having for some time been a member of the Legislature.

These murders were perpetrated by five Indians. The trail was followed by the neighbors into the Okefenokee swamp, where they found the trails so numerous and indicating the vicinity of so many Indians, that they were obliged to return. They estimate that there are as many as four or five hundred in the swamp. Great excitement prevails in Ware and Camden on the subject of these murders, and a man at Waynesville an express has been despatched to obtain particular information; and a meeting of the citizens is to be held to-morrow, to take such measures as the urgency of the case may require. I write this in the greatest haste, thinking it may gratify—in the absence of more particular and official intelligence than has been received here—a service to you. Yours, &c.

L. LYMAN.

M'ARDELL, ESQ.

From *General Jessup.*—A very long letter is published upon his Florida campaign, which, after saying that he has been relieved from the command, he gives an account of the movements of his little army. He acquits himself very well of the charge of bad faith to O-ceola, to which we shall allude hereafter. General Jessup shows that when he assumed the command in Florida, the whole number of Indians and negroes under arms, is about 2400. The Commercial Advertiser says "The expenses are estimated (not in the report, however,) at $20,000,000; whereby it seems, on calculation, that the cost of killing and capturing these Indians and negroes, has been $8350 for each man, woman and child. Rather an expensive business."

N. Y. Express.

Advice to young men.—Show your love for your wife and your admiration of her, by nonsensical compliments, not in picking up her handkerchief, in carrying her in; though you have the means, in hanging gewgaws and baubles upon her; not in making yourself a fool by winking, and seeming pleased with her foibles or follies; but show it by acts of real goodness toward her; by unequivocal deeds the high value you set on her health and life and peace of mind; let your praise of her go to the full-extent of her deserts, but let it be consistent with truth and sense, and such as to the face of your sincerity. He who is the praiser of his wife only prepares her ears for the hyperbolical stuff of others. The most appellation that her christian name affords is the best you can use especially in her faces. An everlasting "my dear" is a very compensation for a grant of that toil love that makes the husband cheerfully toil by day, break his rest by nights, bear all sorts of hardships, if the life or limbs of his wife demand it. Let your acts, and not your words, carry to her mind a daily and hourly confirmation of the truth that you may value her health and life and happiness beyond all other things in the world; and let this be manifest to her, particularly at those times when life is always more or less in danger.—*Cobbett.*

A case involving the legality of the proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, came up in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania a few weeks since. The Court decided that they had jurisdiction in the case, and it was set down for trial in November next.

A fellow in Virginia who was ducked by a gang of boys for whipping his wife, sued them for damages. The boys were promptly sentenced to duck him again.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 8, 1838.

REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,

EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE,

JOHN McLEAN, for the Senate,

JOHN WINSLOW, for the Commons.

☞ *Those indebted to the undersigned, who can conveniently make payment before the 21st inst. will confer an obligation by doing so.*

E. J. HALE.

August 1, 1838.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.—Augustus Smith (Whig) elected Commoner. No change. Poll: Smith 239, Powell (Van) 197. For the Senate, Hall (Whig) 140, Melvin (Van) 198. Bladen and Brunswick yet to vote. We regard Hall's election as almost certain. For Governor, Dudley 186, Branch 130.

WAYNE.—John Exum, S. C. Brogdon and Elias Barnes (all Vans) C. No change. Poll: Senate—Exum 309, Nicholas Washington (Whig) 147. Commons—Brogdon 793, Barnes 643, John E. Becton (Whig) 301, Wm. H. Bizzell (do) 173. For Governor, majority for Dudley 35.

BEAUFORT.—Gen. J. O'K Williams, S. without opposition; Blount and McWilliams, C. All Whigs.—No change. State of the Poll: Blount 637, McWilliams 481, Satterthwaite 443, Marsh 121, Toole 311. All Whigs except Toole. For Governor, Dudley 768, Branch 217.

JOHNSTON.—Senate, Josiah Houlder, [V. B.] Commons, John F. Ellington [W.] and J. Tomlinson, [V. B.] Whig gain, one. Poll: Senate, Houlder 572, R. Sanders [W.] 328; Commons, Ellington 607, Tomlinson 580, Adams [W.] 533, Boon [V. B.] 488. For Governor, Dudley 732, Branch 142.

HYDE.—Tilmon Farrow-[W.] in the Commons.

WASHINGTON AND TYRRELL.—Hezekiah G. Spruill [W.] elected in this Senatorial District.

WASHINGTON.—Commons, —— Guyther, Whig.

FRANKLIN.—John D. Hawkins, Senate; W. P. Williams and Thomas Howerton, Commons—all Van Buren—no change. Dudley 254, Branch 460. Sheriff, G. Perry.

GRANVILLE.—Commons, R. B. Gilliam and H. L. Robards, (Whigs) and Elijah Hester, (Van.) Last Legislature, all Whigs. In the Senate, all the precincts were heard from but one, and the vote stood for Taylor (W.) 330, Wyche (V. B.) 320. Taylor probably elected.

HALIFAX.—Col. Andrew Joyner, Whig, Senate, without opp.; Wilcox, Daniel and Whitaker, [Vans,] Commons. State of the poll: Wilcox 531, Daniel 517, Whitaker 487, Moore [Whig] 486, Ousby [do.] 474, Gee [do.] 467. [This is a Whig loss of 3.] For Governor, Dudley 458, Branch 321.

CRAVEN.—Newbern precinct only heard from. Dudley 205, Branch 44. For Senate, Biddle [W.] 70, Bryan [V.] 20. For Commons, Hyman [W.] 195, Wadsworth [W.] 192, Hartley [V.] 91, Frazier [V.] 83.

Results, so far.—Whigs elected to the Legislature, 3 in Pitt, 1 in Washington, 1 in Columbus, 3 in Beaufort, 1 in Halifax, 3 in Granville, 1 in Johnston, 1 in Hyde, 1 in Washington and Tyrrell: —15.

Vans elected, 3 in Edgecombe, 3 in Wayne, 2 in Johnston, 3 in Franklin, 1 in Granville, 3 in Halifax:—15.

Last election, 16 Whigs, 14 Vans.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	1838		1836	
	Dudley.	Branch.	Dudley.	Speight.
Edgecombe,	165	507	71	1191
Beaufort,	768	217	755	236
Pitt,	637	275	482	510
Columbus,	190	137	210	185
Wayne, maj	35		180	716
Washington,	352	25	377	34
Johnston,	732	149	564	672
Franklin,	254	460	308	564
Granville [part]	658	152	977	391
Halifax,	458	321	565	465
	4249	2243	4789	4964

Whig gain in 10 counties, 2181.

Senator Brown.—We find that some of the Northern papers suppose that the election of a successor to Senator Brown will come on at the next session of our Legislature. This is a mistake. Mr. Brown's term will not expire till the 4th of March, 1841, and a session of our Legislature will take place in the winter of 1840, which of course will be the proper period for choosing a successor,—unless, indeed, Mr. Brown should vacate his seat after being convinced that the people are against him.

The Sub-Treasury and Hard Money Schemes.—In the election which takes place to-morrow, our readers should bear constantly in mind, as one of the great incentives to active exertion, that the revival of these schemes of the administration at the next Session of Congress will depend greatly upon the result of the contest in this State. If the Whigs prevail, as we think they must, it will go far to convince the Administration that it must pause in its career. When this Land of Steady Habits, whose politics all admit it is so difficult to change, shall have decidedly rebuked a party which came into power with the aid of her overwhelming vote, it is a circumstance well calculated to produce deep reflection, and to deter from the further prosecution of schemes for the acquisition of new and unbounded power. It will be the interest, moreover, of the Administration members of Congress to restrain the Executive on the subject, so that they themselves may not be driven to the alternative of either abandoning their party or voting in direct opposition to the ascertained wishes of their constituents. We have little doubt that they will choose the latter alternative, but we repeat that it will be their interest to prevail on the Executive to forego his favorite scheme rather than place them in such a predicament.

As our readers condemn that odious policy, let them therefore bear this in mind, as an incentive to redoubled exertions to defeat the party. It is not the Whigs alone who at heart condemn the Sub-Treasury hard money Humbug; but we believe that few of the people, of any party, who have looked into the subject with any care, and who are actuated by purely patriotic motives, can feel any thing but regret that such a policy is sought to be introduced, and alarm at the bare possibility of its success.

It should never be forgotten, that in the course of only nine years the expenditures of the nation have been tripled—that from 13 millions in 1828, they were 39 millions in 1837. That of course the revenues of the country, whether derived from taxes or loans, have increased in a corresponding ratio,—and, what is of even more consequence, the officers, contractors, mechanics and laborers, whose stipends are derived from the public Treasury, have also increased in a like ratio. The effect of the Sub-Treasury bill, even without the hard money feature, would be to place all these under the control, and at the mercy of the Executive. He must have a stronger faith than we have in the purity of the Executive—nay, we will say in the purity of *any* Executive,—who can be willing to place such more than kingly power in his hands.

But when the hard money provision is added, and the attempt is made to collect 39 millions of revenue annually in specie, and a deliberate design is entertained, and avowed by some of the more bold of the party, to force the States to the exclusive employment of the same kind of currency—when it is too plainly seen that nothing but the stern resolution of the people will prevent the invasion of this most valuable right of the States,—it becomes every man who either has or desires to have a dollar's worth of property, to resist a scheme which would destroy all values; which would make the rich poor, and effectually prevent the poor from becoming rich. No man of common understanding can fail to perceive, that if paper money be destroyed, there will not be in the country money enough for the purposes of trade. Divide the 80 millions of dollars of hard money, (the largest sum claimed by the party itself as being in the country,) among the 14 millions of people, and there would not be quite *six dollars* for each person. What would property be worth if this were its only representative? In proportion as you diminish the amount of circulating medium, or money, in that proportion do you cut off the ability to purchase, and of course reduce the value of property. The consequence is that every $100 worth of property would instantly sink to the value of $25 or less. This would be bettering the condition of the people, with a vengeance!

We call upon all, therefore, who are opposed to an increase of the already too great power of the Federal Executive—who are opposed to any kind of interference with the valuable right of the States to promote their own convenience and prosperity by the establishment of Banks, if it seem good to them to do so—who are opposed to the reduction of the value of their property—to struggle manfully on this occasion to put down the party which aims to carry out this suicidal policy. Let North Carolina share largely in the glory of the revolution, effected through the ballot box, by which this incubus shall be finally thrown from our shoulders.

A Proposition for our Van Buren friends.—The patriotic intentions of "the party," to force their opponents to the adoption of their own peculiar views on the subject of hard money, having been defeated by Congress, we have a proposition to make to them which we think cannot fail to meet their approbation, and accomplish their object, so far as they themselves are concerned.

The members of the party, one and all, having such a horror of banks, bank offices, and bank notes, we respectfully propose that they forthwith sell, or give away, all the bank stock they hold, resign all their offices in banks, and resolve themselves to receive no bank notes, but to sell all their goods, receive all their fees, *and pay all their debts*, in hard money, only.

As we take it for granted that it is only because this plan has never suggested itself to our opponents, that it has not been adopted, we anticipate its immediate adoption, by acclamation. We look for the speedy relinquishment of his Stock by the wealthy Stockholder, who regards the banks as vampyres, sucking the blood of the "dear people,"—the retirement in disgust of the Director and officer, who have such a horror of the corrupting influence of banks,—the refusal to receive a fee, and the resignation of his office, by the Bank Attorney, who, believing all banks to be unconstitutional, cannot consent to sue for a judgment against a delinquent debtor. And last, but not least, that all the faithful will at once and forever, refuse to sell goods, or do any manner of labor, for the "worthless bank rags," for which they have such a thorough contempt.

Anticipating, as we have said, the immediate adoption of this suggestion, we first publish it here, in Fayetteville and Cumberland, that our neighbors may have the glory of taking the lead in the great work, and besides have all the *benefit* of the flood of prosperity which will pour in upon them in consequence. As they have so strenuously contended that the country can only be saved by a return to a hard money currency,—that business would flourish, and honor and fair dealing and equal rights be secured by the banishment of "bank rags," and as the ignorant Whigs know not what is good for them, and utterly refuse to come into this wholesome measure, it is but fair that the wiser Vans should have the benefit of putting in practice their own notable scheme. For the more effectual and speedy accomplishment of the great object, we propose to them to carry out their plans by holding meetings of the "dear people" on to-morrow, at the various election grounds, where they will have a full assemblage of all their forces, and can fully concoct the plan, of which the above is only an outline.

Groans of the vanquished.—A writer in the New Orleans Courier, after the late signal defeat of the Administration in Louisiana, acknowledges that "within the limits of the U. States *the Whig triumph is complete.* It is but the termination of a general defeat which commenced at the opposite extremity of the Union, *and has swept every thing before it until it has arrived here.*" This is a candid confession.

The writer then proceeds to account for this defeat. He says, "the principal men of his party have been surrounded and imposed upon hy *myriads of fulsome flatterers and hungry expectants,*" whom he elsewhere speaks of as "*vile wretches,*" "*rotten limbs, and maggots and caterpillars,* and other *vermin* of prosperity," sapping the "great democratic tree," &c. These rotten limbs he says have now been lopped off, and these vermin been raked off, and he expects the tree to recover its strength.

This is a beautiful effusion of one of the party. The great mistake he has made, is, in supposing that the "vermin" have left the ranks of his party. It is only the decent portion of his party that has seceded. The "vermin," if such there be, (and we are bound to believe that he knows the materials of which his party was composed,) still hang on to the "rotten limbs," as "hungry" as ever.

The Knickerbocker.—We have enjoyed our usual treat from the July Number of this excellent Magazine, which came to hand a few days ago.

The Barbecue Dinner in honor of Mr. Preston took place at Columbia on the 28th ult. It was attended by 6 or 700 persons. Mr. Preston addressed the company at great length in defence of his course. We notice the following remarkable sentiments among the regular toasts of the occasion:—

John C. Calhoun—a Carolinian and an able Senator—may he live to be President of the United States.

Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren, *par nobile fratrum.* If South Carolina is true to herself, or has the least regard for consistency, she can give her vote for neither of them—she cannot nor will not be drawn into a choice of evils.

Besides the above, the following are worthy of notice:—

The speedy and firm union of Texas with the United States—a measure of vital importance to the South; and in comparison with which the sub-Treasury and United States Bank sink into insignificance; we must be united.

The Louisville Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road—an enterprize worthy of the devotion of such a man as Robt. Y. Hayne; a man calculated to grapple with and overcome every difficulty in the way of its triumphant and final accomplishment.

General James Hamilton—the South rely on his talent, zeal, and enterprize in securing for her a direct foreign trade.

By Col. L. Cheves, Jr. The People's money—safer any where than in the President's breeches pocket.

By Col. A. Blanding. South Carolina—too weak to be divided, too magnanimous to denounce a minority for differing on a single point from the majority.

Pitt and Edgecombe.—The Baltimore Chronicle, which possesses a more general information of the state of parties, elections, &c., in the different States, than any other paper that we know of, and is withal, a very able and sound Whig paper, makes the following remarks on the returns from Pitt and Edgecombe:—

"These two counties are in Mr. Stanley's district. Pitt county, in August, 1836, elected one Whig and two Van Burenites to the Legislature, and gave a majority against the Whigs for Governor. At the election for President, which took place in November following, the Whigs had a majority of 9 votes, and last August the county gave Mr. Stanley a majority of 203. Having fully established its Whig character, Pitt county has continued on in the good work, and elected an entire Whig delegation to the Legislature. Edgecombe county sends three delegates to the Legislature, and is decidedly the most Loco Foco county in the whole State. In all previous contests the vote has been about 1179 Van Buren to 75 Whigs—not quite one Whig to fifteen Loco Focos! Ten righteous men were sufficient to save an ancient city from destruction, and who can say that these seventy-five good and true Whigs will not ultimately work out the regeneration of even Edgecombe county? They started two years ago, with more than fifteen to one against them, and even now have reduced that odds to three to one. If this paragraph should fall under the eye of Woodbury, when he has pen and paper near him, he will oblige the public by making an estimate of what will be the Whig majority in the State at a similar rate of gain in the rest of the counties."

Death of Com. Rogers.—We learn from the Philadelphia papers that Com. Rogers, one of the bravest and most distinguished officers in the Navy, died at the Naval Asylum, near that city, on Wednesday evening. He was in his seventy-fourth year, and had long been suffering with sickness.

His funeral was attended on Friday evening, by the officers of the Army and Navy in Philadelphia.

The bridge across the N. E. Branch of Cape Fear River is now passable; and the contractor will be ready to deliver it to-morrow.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Gen. GEORGE MCDUFFIE (late Governor of South Carolina, but better known as a distinguished Representative in Congress from that State,) passed through this city yesterday morning on his way to take passage at New York for Europe. We are very sorry to learn that his health is not as good as his friends could wish.

National Intelligencer.

Virginia Springs.—Our springs appear to draw a larger number of persons to their elysian shades and health restoring waters than at any former year. We learn from the last Lewisburg Enquirer that at the White Sulphur Springs and boarding houses in its immediate vicinity there are upwards of seven hundred visiters.

Bringing the Nations together.—In allusion to the late arrival of the steam-packet Royal William from across the Atlantic, the New York American thus remarks upon the obvious tendency of this new trophy of steam to give unity of interest and view, as it makes knowledge common among the people of the old and new worlds, by bringing them together, and thus serves to propagate the cause of PEACE and goodwill among the nations.—*Balt. Pat.*

"The arrival of another steam-ship from Europe blends all the enthusiasm and all the hopes that belong so naturally to such a prodigious stride in the onward progress of society, and of international communication.

"The thing is yet too new to be looked upon even with calmness; and we confess ourselves to be elated exceedingly, and without any sensible decrease, as each boat in turn arrives.

"The immense future which is opened to this continent by such rapid communications from Europe can hardly yet be even guessed at. Its chief, its great benefit in our eyes is, however, that it tends almost irresistibly to make the nations one in interest, in feeling, and in mutual regard and interest. It is because peace, perpetual peace, seems to us to be its necessary offspring, that we specially hail the success of Atlantic steam navigation. We hope and believe that success is now established beyond peradeenture, and that America and Great Britain will talk with each other's impulses weekly, and with scarcely the interval of a fornight between what is said and done in one country, and the knowledge and reflection of it in the other."

Destructive Fire and loss of Life in New York.—On Wednesday morning about four o'clock, the block of buildings bounded by Perry, Hammond, West and Washington streets, New York, were nearly all destroyed by fire. There were about forty-five houses destroyed or greatly injured.—They were principally occupied by poor families, who have lost nearly all their household goods. An aged man named Samuel Kirk, who resided in the rear of a building on Hammond street, was in his bed at the time the fire took place, and was burned to death.

John C. Clark, the leading Conservative member from New York, has issued an address to his constituents, in which he takes strong ground against the administration for its endeavoring to force the Sub-Treasury system on the country.

TALLAHASSEE, JULY 14.

A fracas occurred at St. Mark's on Tuesday evening last, which resulted in the death of one person, and serious injury to several others. The particulars, as far as we have been able to ascertain them, it seems, are these: A man named Brown, a shopkeeper, had made some remarks against a female of the place, for which the hands on board the steamboat Izard threatened to punish him. Accordingly, in the evening, they, in company with others, went to the store of Brown; he, hearing them coming, fastened his door, and armed himself with a Bowie knife. They immediately forced the door open, and Brown stabbed the foremost one in the breast so severely that he died in a few hours after. He immediately struck at the second and inflicted a dreadful wound, cutting him from the shoulder across the breast, and near down to the waist. It is thought that he cannot recover. He struck at a third, cutting him severely on the wrist, and we understand the arm will have to be taken off. And lastly, he made another effort to cut at a fourth, but his knife striking against the upper part of the door, it fell from his hand. The balance of the crowd immediately rushed in, he was overpowered and taken.

Another Promising Sub-Treasurer.—We are informed, says the Detroit Daily Advertiser, by a gentleman who is ready to vouch for its truth, that Abner C. Stimson, appointed a Deputy Collector and Inspector of the customs in the St. Joseph district, is the *late* Warden of the New Hampshire State Prison, who absconded, after involving the State in a loss of some *twenty thousand dollars*, carrying away the books and vouchers belonging to the prison. Surely the people of St. Joseph must feel highly complimented at this gracious transfer of one of Isaac Hill's pet sub treasurers to their own good neighbourhood.

Another *Shower of Meteors* is predicted by the philosophers of New Haven, Connecticut, for the night of August 9th.

We beg leave to insert a little 'etiquette,' for the amusement of the ladies, from Frazier's Magazine, for the special direction of young ladies in their mode of refusing an offer of marriage, no less than to console gentlemen who may be refused:

It is usual in all cases of refusal, for the lady to say that she is deeply grateful for the honor you have done her; but feeling only friendship for you, &c. &c. I have heard the words so often that I know them by heart. The words, however varied, signify little; it is the tone and manner in which they are pronounced that must guide you in forming your estimate of the cruel one. If they are pronounced with evident marks of sorrow instead of triumph, showing unfeigned regret for having caused pain which she could not alleviate—if her voice is soft, broken and tremulous—her eye dimmed with a half-formed tear, which it requires even an effort to subdue—then I say, you may share her sorrow, for you have probably lost a prize worth gaining; but though you grieve, you may also hope, if you are a man of any pretensions, for there is evidently good feeling to build upon. Do not, therefore, fly out and make an idiot of yourself, on receiving your refusal; submit with a good grace; solicit a continuance of friendship, to support you under the heart-crushing affliction you have sustained. Take her hand at parting; kiss it fervently, but quietly, no outre conduct of any kind—jest at the expense of your own failure, without, however, attempting to deprive her of the honor of the victory. Rise in her estimation by the manner in which you receive your sentence; let her sorrow be mingled with admiration, and there is no knowing how soon things will change. These instructions, you will perceive, are not intended for every one, as they require skill, tact, quietness and feeling, in order to be appreciated and acted upon. If you want these qualities, just make love purse in hand; it is a safe mode of proceeding, and will answer admirably with all ranks, from the Almacks to the Borough. There is only one class with whom it will not answer, and that is the very class worth having.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUGUST 8.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 42
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 9	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2½ a $3
Corn,	80	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 4½
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	75	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$7 a 8	Wheat, new	$1 25
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	48
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

Earthenware, China & Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW,

(IMPORTER,)

No. 35, NASSAU STREET,

New York,

HAS on sale a complete assortment of choice and desirable articles in the above line, which will be sold to the country trade upon the most favorable terms. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, with the hope of being able to give entire satisfaction in every particular.

New York, 21st July, 1838. 5-8w

RAIL ROAD IRON,

For sale at the Depository, Charleston.

2000 TONS *RAIL ROAD IRON*, half inch thick by two and a half inches wide. If not sold before the 1st Monday in October next, will then be offered at Auction. Apply at the Office of the S. C. C. & R. R. Co., State street, Charleston.

Charleston, July 27, 1838. 5-t10.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Thos. Cochran, for the purposes therein expressed, I shall, on Saturday the first day of September next, expose to Public Sale, the entire Inventory of FURNITURE belonging to the Lafayette Hotel, comprising every thing necessary to conduct the same. The Inventory can be examined and purchased at Private Sale any time previous to the day of Sale. At the same time the Lafayette Hotel will be leased for one or more years, on favorable terms to a responsible tenant. It is thought by many a favorable opportunity for a suitable person disposed to embark in that line of business. Any further information can be had on application to the Subscriber.

THO. J. CURTIS, Trustee.

August 1, 1838. 5ts

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me, for the purposes therein set forth, I shall expose to Public Sale for Cash, at the Lafayette Hotel, on Saturday the first day of September next, four likely young NEGRO MEN and two WOMEN, all very valuable as House Servants and Cooks. They can be purchased at Private Sale if desired.

In my absence apply to Tho. J. Curtis, Esq.

E. FULLER, Trustee.

August 1, 1838. 5ts

Trust Sale.

ON the 27th of this month, I will sell at Public Auction, in the town of Fayetteville, one of the largest and most extensive assortments of

Drugs and Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Surgical Instruments, &c.,

in the State. Also, a quantity of elegant FURNITURE, BAROUCHE and HARNESS, single and double. Also, a variety of FARMING UTENSILS, and two NEGROES, a wench and fellow.

TERMS.—$50 and under, Cash; all over, 90 days, with approved paper, negotiable at Bank.

AMOS KIMBALL, *Agent and Auctioneer, for Assignee.*

August 7, 1838. 5ts

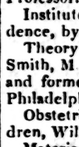
The Wilmington Advertiser, Salisbury Watchman, and North Carolina Standard will give the above two insertions, and send their accounts to the Journal Office, Fayetteville.

New Boot & Shoe Warehouse.

VEADER & LITTLE,

140, WATER STREET,

NEW YORK,



HAVE taken the Old Stand of *A. M. Hatch & Co.*, and are now receiving direct from the Manufacturers 1000 Cases, comprising *an entire New and Fresh Stock of* BOOTS, SHOES, &c., consisting in part of—

Men's Calf, Kip and thick BOOTS,
Do. Morocco and Seal do.
Do. Calf, Kip and thick Brogans,
Do. Russet, Kip and thick Shoes,
Do. Calf, Morocco and Seal Pumps,
Do. Calf, Kip and thick Shoes,
Women's French, Kid and Lasting Slippers,
Do. Morocco and Seal do,
Do. do do. Walking Shoes,
Do. Kid and Lasting do,
Do. Gaiter and Lasting Boots,
Do. Morocco and Seal do,
Do. Leather Welted Shoes,

Together with a complete assortment of Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

—ALSO—

Fur, Silk and Wool HATS, Fur and Hair Seal CAPS, PAPER, &c., which are offered on the most favorable terms for CASH or *approved Paper.*

New York, July 28, 1838. 5-t15s.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

AT a meeting of the Trustees held this day, Dr. N. R. Smith of Baltimore, was unanimously elected to the Chair of the Theory and Practice in the Medical Department of Transylvania University. Aware of the responsibilities in making this appointment, the Trustees have pleasure in announcing to the public, the selection of a gentleman to fill the vacancy, who is eminently distinguished both as a practitioner and teacher in his profession. The faculty is thus completely made up, and at no period of the history of this valuable department of Transylvania, has it been so thoroughly prepared for imparting the substantial practical principles of medicine, surgery, anatomy, chemistry, and all the tributary branches to a comprehensive course of medical instruction.

T. A. MARSHALL,

Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Lexington, July 2, 1838.

The Medical Lectures in Transylvania Medical School will commence as usual on the first Monday in November next.

FACULTY.

Anatomy and Surgery, by B. W. Dudley, M. D., Professor, and J. M. Bush, M. D., Adjunct Professor.

Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, by James C. Cross, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Nathan R. Smith, M. D., late of the University of Maryland and formerly of the Jefferson Medical School Philadelphia.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, William H. Richardson, M. D.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by Thos. D. Mitchell, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Robert Peter, M. D.

Each of the teachers will lecture daily—Sabbaths excepted. The entire course in this School costs the sum of *one hundred and five dollars.* In addition, the matriculation fee, which entitles the pupil to the use of the very extensive library, is *five* dollars. The Dissecting ticket is *ten* dollars, and may be taken or omitted at pleasure. The Graduation fee, *twenty* dollars.

By order of the Faculty.

J. M. BUSH, *Dean.*

Lexington, July 14, 1838. 5 5w

N. B. The Notes of all the solvent Banks in the State in which the Students may reside, will be taken at par.

Female Seminary.

THE Academic year closed on the 20th instant and will commence again on the 15th of October next. It will be thoroughly organized, and a full course of instruction furnished in every department.

The following summary will show the studies of the School for the past year:—

Whole number of Pupils,	80
In Latin,	35
Greek,	7
French,	10
Music,	14
Drawing and Painting,	12
Geometry,	37
Natural Philosophy,	20
Chemistry,	25
Rhetoric,	34
English Grammar,	65
History,	20
Arithmetic,	70
Geography,	20

Reading, Spelling and Writing—the whole.

Composition—all of suitable age.

The Principal will receive applications for Female Teachers, and offers his agency to furnish them either from his own Seminary or from the North. He would also be glad to aid in their course of education, young ladies who are preparing to teach.

R. W. BAILEY.

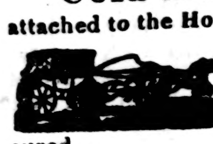
Fayetteville, July 24. 3tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.
October 1, 1835. 57tf.

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c.; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.
Fayetteville, April 10, 1838. 88tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.
January 12, 1835. 19tf

Advertisement.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The subscription list is about *eight hundred, and on the increase*, and the job printing and advertising good for at least *five hundred dollars* a year.— A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on the most liberal terms. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.
Salisbury, June 27.

China, Glass & Queensware.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
No. 79. Water Street,
(Formerly of the Firm of T. J. Barrow & Co.,)

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now receiving an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

In the above line, expressly adapted to Southern Trade. Every description of rich CHINA, in sets; CUT GLASS together with a complete assortment of common and QUEENSWARE and STONE WARE, constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States. *Liberal credits will be given when required.* Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders by letter, promptly attended to and faithfully executed.

The patronage of his old friends and the Mercantile community generally, in Virginia and N. Carolina, is requested.

Near Old Slip, New York, June 6. 97-9w

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR, For sale by
March 26, 1838. C. J. ORRELL.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED by the late arrivals a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are—
Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Adelaide and Brown CLOTHS, uncommonly cheap,
965 pieces Calicoes, 274 pieces Ginghams,
245 pieces French Muslins, Printed Lawns and Fancy Handkerchiefs, a large assortment,
Lace Edging and Bobinet Lace of all kinds, Italian and other Silks,
32 pieces Linen Drills, Summer Cloths and Vestings, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Diapers and Table Covers,

A general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

with many other Goods, all which are offered at the lowest Market price, by Wholesale or Retail.
April 10, 1838. 88tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.
E. J. HALE.

Notice.

THE land lying on the North side of Deep River, in Chatham County, belonging to the heirs of the late Cornelius Tyson, about two miles above the Gulf, containing about four hundred acres, of which about 175 is cleared;—75 or 80 acres is low ground. This land is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton and Wheat. On the premises there is a good two story frame Dwelling House:—The other buildings are common. This land is offered at public or private sale. The heirs living in the State of Mississippi, have authorised the Subscriber to have it advertised. One of the heirs will be in this Autumn, when the price and conditions of sale will be made known. This land can be shown by Mr. Joseph Palmer, who lives near the premises, who is well acquainted with it.

N. MACLERAN.
Tyson's P. O., July 14 1838. 2tf

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber, through the friendship of Mr. Hale, Editor of the Observer, for the use of his Printing Materials, offers his services to all who may think proper to employ him in the above line. Necessity compels him to this course. All work not personally delivered, will please be endorsed as follows:—"for J. C." When not employed in the line of his profession, he would be glad to be employed as a penman.

JOHN CARNEY.
July 5, 1838.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.
—ALSO—
HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.
GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.
September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.
350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely for Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE
And Trust Company.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices. On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

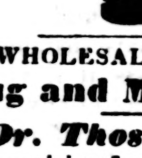
Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck,*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug and Medicine Store.
Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.— Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.
April 20, 1836. 85tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.— He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.
Linden, Marengo County, Alabama, March, 1838. 86tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.
October 30, 1837. 65tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods*, comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Ever offered in this market.
ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

NOTT & STARR.
April 18, 1838. 89tf

Country Merchants will do well to call.

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,
[90] *Agent for the Company.*
Montgomery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'l 4.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

E. A. HARPER.
March 28, 1838. 87 tf

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.
Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE
EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!
Raleigh, September 21, 1836

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment,* two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by
E. J. HALE.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of this popular Medical Book for families, for sale low by
E. J. HALE.

Also, just received,

BYRON'S, Bulwer's and Marryatt's Works, complete; Leila; Young Wife's Book; The New Edition of Psalms and Hymns, Ready Reckoner, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
May 8, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,
By C. J. ORRELL.
February 13, 1838. 80tf.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather Seat, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.
December 26.

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.
For sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*
April 4th, 1838. 87 tf.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodger's, Wostenholm's, Butcher's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.
October 10, 1837.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.
November 7, 1837

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.
Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. Elijah Pratt—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM P. DEWEES, *M. D.*
Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co., and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91 1Y-pd

REMOVAL,
AND
NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

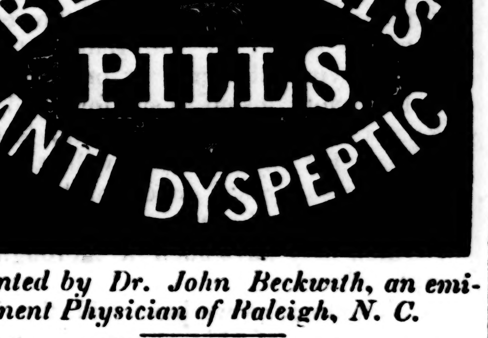
Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce.* The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—Constantly on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds of Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.
Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.
November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, clothed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.
March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol. Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.
March 26.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9

E. J. HALE.
February 20.

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.
April 4, 1838. 87tf

The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used.— Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N. C. Nov. 11, 1837

Dear Sir.—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr. Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.
Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c., which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.
Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J. C. BLATCHFORD.
Greensborough, N. C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health.

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.
Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND
Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb. 4, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

Col. JOHN FINCH.
New Glasgow, Amherst Co., Va., Nov. 8, 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief. I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.
Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.
Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

References—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarborough, Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville.*

FOR SALE.

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME,
50 kegs fine and common WHITE LEAD ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugar,
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
May 28, 1838.

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; Pickwick; Book of the United States; Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; tension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandeleur; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Home; Never Despair; American Almanac; Recollections of a Southern Matron: The Love Token; Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; kins on the Romish Church; The Contrast; Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of Burr, complete. Together with a variety of Books, just received by

January 24. E. J. HALE.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and forward all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,000 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOS, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McRAE.
January 3, 1838.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in its stead.

C. J. ORRELL.
Brick Buildings, Hay St.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by
E. J. HALE.
December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSLEY.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837.

CARRIAGE For Sale.

A GOOD second hand close CARRIAGE, not much used, hung on Sea Springs, for sale low. Apply at this Office.
March 27.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway and name on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Nancy, who is supposed to belong to Spencer Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailor.
Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expired this day, by its own limitation. E. W. Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W. WILLKINGS,
R. C. BELDEN.
Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

New Books.

FISK'S Travels in Europe; Dr. Humphrey's Foreign Tour; The Life and Times of Whitefield; Dick on Celestial Scenery, (Family Library;) Cromwell, an Historical Novel; The Flirts, and other Tales, by Bulwer, Lady Blessington, and others; Love, by Lady Bury; Sketches of Paris, by an American; the River and the Desert, by Miss Pardoe; The Fellow Commoner; Remarkable Escapes of a Predestinated; Uncle Horace, by Mrs S. C. Hall; Memoirs of Grimaldi, by Boz; The State Prisoner, a Tale of the French Regency.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
June 19, 1838.

Missouri Harmony.

A LARGE supply just received. Also, Leavitt's Free and Easy Song Book; Amusing Girl's Book; Little Child's Book; New Hieroglyphical Bible, handsome; Bulwer's Rienzi and Days of Pompeii; Rich Poor Man and Poor Rich Man; Live and Let Live; Cobb's Miniature Lexicon; American Speaker; Josephus; Youth's Portfolio; Child's Book of Seasons; &c.

E. J. HALE.
May 29.

FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. MOLASSES.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
June 19, 1838.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING Expeditiously executed at this Office.